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NEW VICTOR
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The China Mail.

September 7, 1921, Temperature 78

Barometer 29.81

Rainfall 0.37 inch

Humidity 94

September 7, 1920, Temperature 79

No. 18,357

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號七月九年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921.

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BUSINESS NOTICES



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HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

ST. LEGER.

LATEST SCRATCHINGS AND BETTING.

LONDON, September 6.

St. Leger scratchings are Gravelly at 1.10 p.m. yesterday, Glorioso and Star of Blyth at 9 o'clock to-day.

LATER.

St. Leger betting is as follows:—1-2 Craiganeran, 13-2 Thunderer, 8-1 Westward Ho, 100-8, Franking 25-1 Foundation and Polly Flinders, and 33-1 the others.

Later St. Leger betting is as follows:—40-90 Craiganeran, 8-1 Thunderer.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM ACUTE.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS DEMANDS IMMEDIATE MEASURES.

LONDON, September 6.

The problem of unemployment was dealt with at the Trade Union Congress at Cardiff which passed a resolution expressing grave apprehension regarding the matter and reaffirming the principle that it is the duty of the State to provide work or adequate maintenance for every willing worker. The Congress passed another resolution approving the action of boards of guardians which in the absence of proper government assistance have seriously endeavoured adequately to relieve the urgent necessities of the workless but opining that such a burden should not be imposed on the ratepayers and must be removed from them. A resolution was passed demanding the immediate summoning of parliament and the introduction of practicable schemes of work without delay with necessary financial provision: also one calling on the Government to remove the gross inequality of rating in London; and approving the action of the Poplar councillors.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT DEPIED.

"INTERFERING WITH BAVARIA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

LONDON, September 6.

The prospects of Bavaria yielding to the pressure of the German Government seem to be diminished. Berlin messages state that according to a Munich telegram well-informed circles there regard the situation between Bavaria and Germany as far graver than during the recent crisis over the disbandment of the Einwohnerwehr. The non-Socialist press in Munich is violently attacking the Berlin Government for "interfering with Bavaria's internal affairs." The *Augsburger Bend Zeitung*, which is still appearing in spite of the Berlin Government's recent order for its suppression, alleges that the German Government in trying to re-establish a Red dictatorship in Bavaria. The *Vorwärts* declares that a movement in favour of secession from Munich is growing throughout Bavaria.

NOTED ENGINEER DEAD.

MAN WHO TAUGHT AFGHANS MANY INDUSTRIES.

LONDON, September 6.

The death is announced of Sir Salter Pyne. [Sir Thomas Salter Pyne, Kt. M. Inst. ME., was formerly Chief Engineer to the Government of Afghanistan. He introduced into Afghanistan many and various industries, including works for the manufacture of guns, rifles, ammunition, swords, coining, distilling, soap, candles, etc. He was employed at the Ministry of Munitions in 1915.]

300 MOPLAH REBELS JAILED.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES PUNISH LOOTING.

CALCUTTA, September 6.

Over 300 Moplah rebels arrested at Tanur and elsewhere were convicted by special magistrates under martial law and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. The offences were looting, and removing rails etc. They were committed to the central jail at Coimbatore.

AUSTRALIA'S £10,000,000 LOAN.

EXTENSION OF SUBSCRIPTION PERIOD LIKELY.

MELBOURNE, September 6.

The Commonwealth treasurer states that three quarters of the new federal loan of £10,000,000 has been subscribed. The period of subscription will probably be extended.

ANGORA REPORTED FALLEN.

PIERCE BATTLE SEES MUCH HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

SMIRNA, September 6.

It is reported that Angora has fallen after ten days' very severe fighting. Great losses were suffered by both sides. The situation of the Kemalists is uncertain. The Turks were outnumbered but kept up resistance to the last. They frequently attempted to drive out the Greeks from the captured positions. There was much hand to hand fighting.

LEAGUE MANDATES.

NEW AMERICAN NOTE TO ALL THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, September 7.

The Government has addressed a new note to all the Allies as regards mandates.

LATER.

It is learned that the note regarding mandates was despatched last week and is likely to be published immediately. It refers specifically to classes a and b mandates under the League and the proposed American rights.

AUSTRIANS REOCCUPY KIRCHBERG.

PARIS, September 7.

The Austrians have reoccupied Kirchberg, captured earlier.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/8 5/8
To-day's opening rate 2/8 5/8

MONEYLENDING.

WHAT CONSTITUTES IT?

PUISNE JUDGE'S RULING.

That it is not every transaction by a moneylender that is moneylending in the legal sense of the term was a point stressed by the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) in giving judgment at the Summary Court to-day in a case in which an Indian moneylender sued four Chinese for \$300 and interest.

At the hearing yesterday morning Mr. G. R. Haywood, for the defence, explained that in 1920 the plaintiff lent the defendants \$150 on a promissory note signed by two of them. This transaction took place at the moneylender's registered address. In 1921 judgment was obtained against one of the men and he was sent to jail for debt. During last July the other three Chinese signed a promissory note for \$300 in Mr. Haywood's office in order to satisfy the judgment and secure their colleague's release. Mr. Haywood submitted that this was not a moneylending transaction and the opposite view was urged by Mr. H. C. Macnamara who appeared to support the claim.

"In this case," said his Honour in giving judgment "the facts are substantially agreed to-day. The only defence raised is that the transaction sued upon by the plaintiff, a registered moneylender, amounted to a carrying on of the moneylending business elsewhere than at his registered address contrary to section 3 subsection 1b of the Moneylenders Ordinance 1911 and that the contract between the parties was consequently voided. Not every transaction by a moneylender forms a part of a moneylending business. The business of a moneylender is to give necessary accommodation to his clients on terms advantageous to himself. In this case the promissory note was given by the defendants to the plaintiff not in consideration of any pecuniary advantage but in consideration of the release of one of their number from the debtors' prison. This cannot be held to be a transaction in the ordinary course of the plaintiff's moneylending business. The plaintiff has not contravened the Ordinance and he is entitled to succeed. There will be judgment for the plaintiff against the defendants with costs."

OFFICIOUS WATCHMAN.

FINED FOR STRIKING CHAIR COOLIE.

A Chinese watchman employed by the Tai Tung Hotel of Connaught Road Central, was this morning summoned before Magistrate Lindsell at the instance of an Indian Sergeant for disorderly conduct outside the hotel last night.

The Sergeant said that he was regulating traffic outside the Canton wharf last night. Soon after the steamer had made fast alongside, he saw the defendant strike a chair coolie on the arm with his truncheon. When he remonstrated with the defendant, the latter abused him.

Mr. H. L. Denny, who appeared for the defence, said that the coolie was obstructing the entrance to the hotel with his chair, and the defendant struck the shaft of the chair to make the man move away. The Indian accused him of having assaulted the coolie, and they had some words. The defendant had been an efficient watchman to the hotel, sometimes he had to use force in order to regulate traffic, but he never exceeded his authority. The entrance to the hotel had to be cleared to permit free access by visitors.

The Indian said that the space between the chair and the entrance was three feet.

Mr. Denny held that that was not sufficient to allow free access. If the defendant had been over zealous in his work at all, it was in the right direction.

The Magistrate said that private watchmen had no right to regulate traffic. If they chose to do so, and cause a disturbance, they must be held responsible for their action. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

RHEUMATISM.

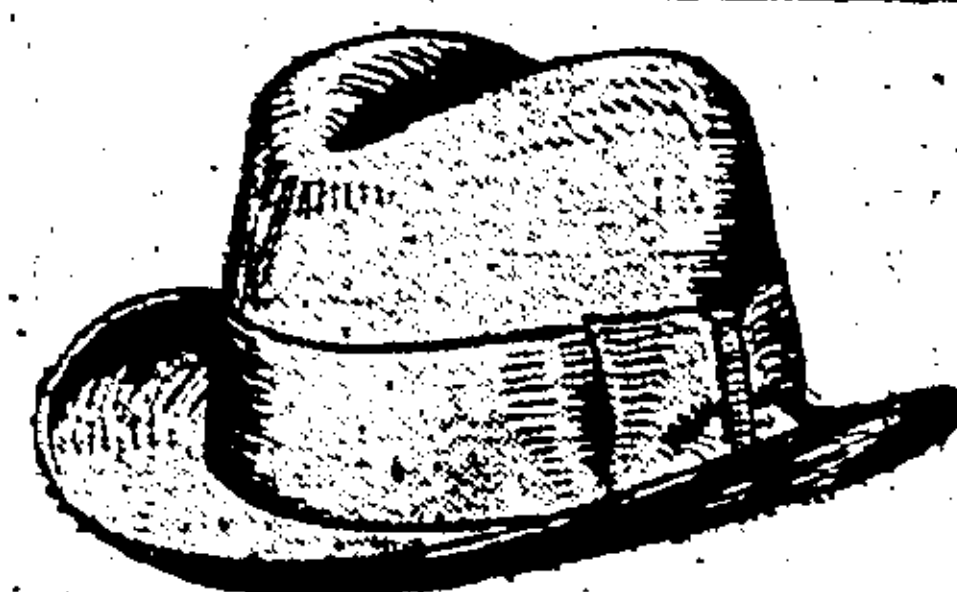
HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the longer it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

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A Few Complete Sets of Crystal Glass Table Services.

Also

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On view from Friday, the 9th inst.

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Curtains, Old Chinese Paintings, etc.

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September 7, 1921

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Mr. J. A. Smith, Miss H. Lillie

Mr. J. A. Smith, Mrs. R. L. Lacey

Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. C. Martin

Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. H.

Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. H. C. McNeil

Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. G. M. McNeil

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PLANT FOOD.

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Every kind of Footwear.

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the late SIEN TING,
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AMERICA AND CHINA.

MR. HUGHES REITERATES THE
"OPEN DOOR" POLICY.

America has taken the opportunity arising out of the question of wireless rights in China for a reiteration of her policy towards China. A communication from the Chinese Government, dated June 9 (says the *Times* Washington correspondent), asked the United States whether it intended to continue its support of the contract for the erection of wireless stations in China between an American concern (the Federal Telegraph Company) and the Chinese Government.

Mr. Hughes's reply to China bears date July 1, but it is made public now. An American inquiry was addressed to the three protesting Governments (Great Britain, Japan, and Denmark) for a statement of their reasons, and their reply, Mr. Hughes tells China, tends only to confirm this Government in its belief that the adverse claims which have been urged as excluding the Federal Telegraph Company from participating with the Chinese Government in establishing wireless communications are founded upon assertions of monopolist or preferential rights in the field of Chinese Governmental enterprises which cannot be reconciled either with the treaty rights of American citizens in China or with the principle of the open door.

This reference to the open door (continues the *Times* correspondent) is followed by an assurance of this Government's continuance in its whole-hearted support of that principle, which it has traditionally regarded as fundamental both to the interests of China itself and to the common interests of all Powers in China, and indispensable to the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

The Government of the United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects or of the citizens of other friendly States; and it is the purpose of this Government neither to participate in nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of foreign interests any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in the designated regions of the territories of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry, or from participating with the Chinese Government in any category of public enterprise.

A RECORD HOP.

ATTEMPT TO FLY WITHOUT
ENGINES.

For rather more than a year there has been 10,000 francs waiting to be won by the first man-driven flying machine. It was not very much—only a little more than £200 at the present rate of exchange—but then, not very much was expected from the engineers' "aeroplane." All it had to do was to keep itself off the ground for a distance of ten metres, or rather less than eleven yards. Quite a number of attempts have been made to comply with the conditions laid down for the test; there have been machines that had wings like a bird's and machines that had propellers and gliders like an aeroplane. And one seems to remember assurances from technical experts that the whole proposal for the man-driven flight was mechanically impracticable because a human being, however cunningly he geared up his available energy, could never develop the requisite horse-power to lift the requisite weight. However, in mail week the prize was won—or, at least, there are some decidedly circumstantial reports that it was won. M. Poulain on his "aviette," or flying bicycle, accomplished several record hops, the longest of which was fourteen yards all but an inch, or just about two-thirds of the distance down a standard cricket pitch. We are not given any record of the altitude reached during this shortest distance flight. Apparently it was not great, for the way in which the judges made certain that the machine had left the ground at all was to whitewash the road it travelled over and measure the distance between where the track of the wheels ended and where it began again. One gathers that, as a negotiator of road obstacles, Black Bers was a better flying machine than the "aviette." However, with the original prize gathered in, there is now to be another for a jump of twenty metres, or just twice the length of the original test. It would be rash to predict off-hand that this will never be won; but it is not at all too rash to point out that the whole idea of a man-driven aeroplane is a mere curiosity in the history of aviation, and bears about the same relation to actual flight as a race on stilts does to the real thing.

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DISORDERS OF THE INTESTINAL TRACT

can be avoided by the use, when necessary, of PINKETTES, the kindly little gentle laxative which neither gripe nor purges. PINKETTES dissolve constipation, regulate the liver, cure biliousness and sick headaches, clear the complexion of pimples and blotches, relieve piles. They are obtainable from chemists, also post free at 6 cents a box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, South Street, New York.

£400,000 PICTURE PALACE.

BRIGHTON'S CHALLENGE TO
THE WORLD.

A picture palace which will really be a palace was to be opened at Brighton on July 27, under the name of the Regent Theatre. No theatre designed for the production of plays has ever been built on such an ambitious and splendid scale. The Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., of which Lord Ashfield is chairman, were determined to make the Regent a challenge to every place of amusement in the world. They have spent £400,000 on the scheme. Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect, and he has been assisted by distinguished artists.

AUDIENCE OF 3,000.
The theatre will accommodate 3,000 people, and several hundreds more will find room in the restaurant, ship cafe and foyer.

The ship cafe, which is a free rendering of the ward room of an eighteenth-century three-decker, will be one of the most original rooms of the kind ever designed.

Although the Regent is built on an enormous scale, there are so many exits from the theatre that it can be emptied of its 3,000 visitors in three minutes. Recitals will be given from time to time by famous musicians on the organ, which was built at a cost of £8,000. A staff of 500 will be kept in regular employment.

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Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
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Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

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Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "VICTORIA."
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FRENCH LESSONS

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DOUB LIFE.

30 YEARS WITH 2 "WIVES."

NEITHER KNEW OF THE OTHER.

The story of a double life led by a man for 30 years without arousing the slightest suspicion of his friends or either of his two families has been revealed by the disappearance from a boat between New York and Boston of Arthur Irwin, manager of a leading baseball team.

Irwin had two families, one in New York and the other in Boston. His legal wife is a Boston woman, by whom he had two daughters and a son, all now grown up. In New York he had a flat where lived the other "wife" and a son aged 24.

Irwin's body was recovered several days after he had disappeared from a steamer he had taken for Boston. The New York "wife," seeing an account in the newspapers of the finding of the body, went to Boston to claim her "husband's" body and found it in the possession of another woman. On learning each other's identity the women collapsed.

Irwin had been in ill-health for some weeks and had passed some time at a New York hospital.

GIRL BATHERS' DILEMMA

RAG AND BONE MAN GOES OFF
WITH THEIR CLOTHES.

Three Basingstoke, Hampshire, girls left their clothes under a bush while they bathed in Fleet Pond, near Farnborough, Hampshire, and when they came ashore they found their clothes had vanished.

The girls told a passing cyclist of their dilemma. He found sitting under a wall a rag and bone collector inspecting silk stockings and other garments, and carefully placing them one by one in his little perambulator. It was not long before the cyclist returned the clothing to the delighted girls.

The Boston wife states that he was always a devoted husband, and finds consolation in the fact that "he was coming back to her arms to die."

The New York "wife," on the other hand, told an interviewer that Irwin before his departure for Boston said he intended to return in a few days.

Dunbar's Bath Salts, 12 assorted odours in box.

- " Liquid Powder,
- " Visitors' Soap (assorted).
- " Creme Malimar for softening hands.
- " Powderettes.
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ANNOUNCEMENT!

On MONDAY, Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th.

WE ARE HOLDING A

FLANNEL SALE.

SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES FOR

"VIYELLA"

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ALL OUR FLANNEL STOCK.

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DER A. WING & CO.

60, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1921.

HUMAN NATURE.

Controversialists often declare, in a tone meant to silence argument, that "you cannot alter human nature." The plain implication is that human nature is bad, and with the exception of the Chinese, who postulate that man is by nature good, most men seem to believe it and recognize it. If it be true that human nature is bad, and that it cannot be changed, the reformers might as well retire from business. The Canton Information Bureau has just supplied us with proofs that the Peking Premier Chin Yun-peng is not by nature good. A telegram from him to his brother Brigadier General Chin Yun-so has been found, which is thus translated: "Your telegram received. The Southerners are like beasts and brutes. You are right to give them no quarter. Kill all. Spare none. Meet deceit with deceit. Fence with them. Put every chance to profit. Do not heed their talk of peace. We must kill them before the work is done. If they again make overtures, bid them go to Inspector-General Wu Pei-fu. You are also to act as he directs and submit your views for his approval. I have already sent you 12 machine-guns. I am also hurrying on with the ammunition. My attention has been drawn to the wounded officers and men. They will be compensated. Be sure not to use up your men too much: save their strength, also your ammunition. Do not fight recklessly. Be cautious and prudent. We know not when fighting will cease. Therefore, conserve your fighting power. Your brother, Yun-peng. Nanchang, (13th August), Seal."

On the other hand, we notice that when President Sun was haranguing

misanthropic lowlands. President Wilson wanted to leap to the peak rather than climb to it. He talked of making democracy safe, and wasn't nearly high enough for that. The first steps must be to make democracy possible. It doesn't exist yet, for democracy implies mind, which is not in the mindless mob. Human nature has not changed yet, that far. The prodigal son still lugs after hanks in a far country: the elder brother who stays at home, the safe, sane, respectable Conservative, still misses salvation. No Government can be called democratic which fails to see, and act upon, the simple fact, that the only true meaning of "national prosperity" is not material but spiritual—the greatest happiness of the greatest number. We have Statesmen still who fear happiness. "Do not stop to think about happiness," they cry. "You cannot afford it. Arm! Arm! Be prepared! Do not let your Irish brothers be happy, or they may side and co-operate with some future enemy. Do not coquet with happiness, for our national production is falling. And so on. One wonders how they get the name of Statesmen, these men who are so intuitively sure that happiness must mean apathy and stagnation and decay. Science is power: superstition is weakness. Much of our science is serving superstition, instead of co-ordinating for happiness. Human nature still lacks the energy, the will, to be more thoughtful, and is warring amongst political superstitions. Just as the Labour Party actually has the power for which it is still ignominiously fighting, so human nature has within its reach the higher, purer air for which, sporadically, intermittently, it gasps. The mountain trail waits for its feet, but only its eyes climb, and that only occasionally. We few, the cranks, eccentrics, extremists, faddists, what you like, who are chained to the mob, and strain towards the trail, may not move it ("you cannot change human nature") but we must continue pulling. One day the inert mob will see, will think, will awake, and then up that trail the leaders who would remain leaders will have to climb very fast indeed. For the steam of emotion will have passed into the cylinder of reason, instead of whistling through the valve of superstition, and the piston of power will produce progress, in place of the illusion of progress. Human nature, then, is like steam—at present boiling to waste—but potentially, under direction, capable of work of work for happiness, for spiritual prosperity.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Captain Wahl, Lieut. G. L. Hastings and Lieut. Pritchard were among the passengers who left for England by the "Kashmir" yesterday.

The General Officer Commanding, Major-General Sir George Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. General.

The Legislative Council meets at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday. The business comprises the second reading of the Bills introduced at the last meeting.

Lt.-Comdr. C. A. Peal, R.N.R., is appointed to act as Harbour Master at Singapore, pending Capt. J. E. Edwards, R.N.R., as Deputy Master Attendant, Straits Settlements, as from August 16.

An announcement in our advertising columns advises shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company to forward to the Secretary their present \$50 share certificates to exchange them for the new \$10 shares.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Chinese language school reopens and a beginners' class will be started on Monday, September 12, at 5.15 p.m. at the Chinese Language School, junction of Zeland Street and Ice House Street, (Masonic Hall Premises).

A grand benefit concert in aid of the widows of the late Lieut. Col. Way, of the Wiltshire Regiment, will be given in the World Theatre on Friday September 9 at 9.15 p.m. under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, Sir R. E. Stubbs, H. E. Lt.-General G. M. Kirkpatrick, Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, Col. Wyndham and Officers of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment. The programme will be organized by Mr. J. Crow from Local Talent. The Band of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment will attend.

A young Singapore boxer, named W. W. Gray, 18 years of age, died last week following a boxing bout in which he was beaten by Kid Mac (McKenna) at the Star Oper. Hall the previous night. This was the boy's first appearance in the ring, a fact which renders the tragic sequel particularly unfortunate. It is said that the boy was examined by a doctor before he entered the ring and was passed as fit to engage in the contest. The Coroner has been notified and an inquest will be held.

SPECIAL CABLE.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

THREE NEW COMPANIES FORMED IN SHANGHAI.

(China Mail Special.)

SHANGHAI, Sep. 7. Three new American companies have been formed in Shanghai, namely the Oriental Crafts Corporation, the China Industries Corporation, and the Canadian American Tobacco Company. Articles of association have been filed at the United States Court for China.

PRESSED FOR MONEY.

YOUTH IN TIGHT CORNER COMITS FALSE PRETENCES.

Before Magistrate Orme this morning a Chinese youth was charged with having obtained \$33 by false pretences. Mr. F. G. Vaux who appeared for the defendant, said that he had no option but to enter a plea of guilty, but he would like to put the circumstances of the case before the Court. The defendant's father was a respectable old man. The sole support of his father, grandmother and a younger brother, the youth worked at the Green Island Cement Company, at a salary of \$40, not much in these times to keep a large family on. In pressing need of money to meet household expenses he induced three other students of the Y.M.C.A. where he attended night school, to turn over to him their term fees of \$11 each, promising to pay in the money for them. He destroyed the forms and misappropriated the money. The defendant was only a boy after all, and should be pitied more than anything else for the heavy burden which he had to bear on his shoulder at so young an age. Mr. Vaux asked the Magistrate to take the defendant's age and the facts of the case into consideration and give him a chance. The boy's father had managed to borrow the money from some friends and was prepared to refund it to the Y.M.C.A. The officials of the Y.M.C.A. were willing to accept that course and allow the matter to drop. It only remained for the Court to agree.

FRENCH BANK AUGURY.

LOCAL DEPOSITORS TO RATIFY ACCOUNTS.

The first definite move by the local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine since the manager filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court expressing confidence that a combine would be formed to take over the bank's affairs, pay depositors in full and resume business, was made to-day when preparations were completed for sending to every creditor of the Hongkong branch a statement showing the balance to his account on June 30, 1921. These statements, signed in triplicate and certified correct, should be returned in the shortest possible time as all these forms must be collected before business can be resumed. If change of address or any other circumstance should prevent a creditor from receiving his statements within ten days from to-day's date, he is earnestly requested to apply at the bank's office in Chater Road for the necessary forms.

This move, an obvious preliminary to definite action of some description, is regarded locally as a very hopeful augury.

THE CORONET.

NORMA TALMADGE IN "SHE LOVES AND LIES."

Trust Norma Talmadge to make the most of a part. We should judge that "She Loves and Lies" was specially written for her or, at any rate, in the hope that it would suit her. It does! It is doubtful, to be sure, whether the play that is written with an eye to one particular star is as well-balanced as it might be—so long as the star is Norma Talmadge balance is nothing while she is everything. The minor parts in "She Loves and Lies" are cleverly played, but they are at best mere foils to that witching little figure which trips through five reels, joy of life and dancing fun in her every movement. "She Loves and Lies" is pure comedy, with the threads of romance woven into the fabric of it. A summary of the story would seem bald and, perhaps, unconvincing. What really matters is the manner of its unfolding—the Norma Talmadge manner which is irresistible. But really, the public could have enjoyed a little longer stay than two days.

SPORT.

WATER POLO.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Yesterday's matches at the V.R.C. in connection with the Hongkong Water Polo League, saw the heavy defeat of the Services. The R.G.A. went down to the V.R.C. to the tune of 11 goals to nil, while the "Tamar" suffered a similar defeat at the hands of the Club Lusitano team. The civilian teams included players who have been chosen to take part in the Interport trial match to-night, and out-generalled their opponents in all departments of the game. The Services were game, but they could not penetrate the sound defences of their opponents. Buschaert, of the V.R.C. team put in some good shooting practice and scored six times. He was ably supported by Johnstone and Logan, while Ralston led the forwards well. For the Portuguese team G.A. Carvalho, J. R. Soares and S.A. Mareal put in some brilliant combination play, and scored with regularity.

The final scores were:—
V.R.C. 11, R.G.A. 0.
Lusitano 11, "Tamar" 0.

The following games are scheduled to be played off to-morrow:—
5.15 p.m.—United v. Wilts.
5.15 p.m.—R.G.A. v. "Foxglove."

LEAGUE TABLE.
(Up to September 6.)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
V.R.C.	6	0	0	0	0	3	12
Lusitano	5	4	0	1	30	8	8
R.G.A.	6	4	0	2	31	16	8
Wils.	4	1	0	3	9	23	2
"Tamar"	5	1	0	4	7	51	2
"Foxglove"	6	0	0	6	3	55	0

SHOULD SIKHS SHAVE?

NOVEL POINT IN MONEY LENDING ACTION.

Whether or not Sikhs ever shave was a point which cropped up in a money lending action heard before Mr. Justice Wood in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon when Harman Singh claimed \$509.80 from Katar Singh, manager of a motor car company at Wanchai.

It was urged for the defence that the notes used upon were cancelled by the assigning to the plaintiff of an I.O.U. for \$950 held by the defendant. The latter, who confessed during cross-examination that he was already paying instalments on five or six Summary Court judgments against him, said he was promised his own notes back in return for this I.O.U. but the plaintiff put him off and finally declared that he had lost them.

There was a direct conflict of evidence and Mr. M. H. Turner appearing for the defence, suggested that both parties should be taken along to the Sikh temple and there made to swear on the Sikh Bible that their evidence was true. Mr. Leo Longinotto, who represented the moneylender, a bushily bearded individual, voiced objection to this procedure. Pointing to the defendant whose face was innocent of his usual adornment he declared: "He is not a Sikh; he shaves!" Questioned by his Honour the man asserted that, beard or no beard, he was a Sikh and would be quite prepared to swear in the Sikh Temple that his assertions were true.

His Honour indicated that it was not the custom of the Court to have evidence sworn to elsewhere and remarked that he accepted the evidence of the plaintiff disbelieving that of the defendant. Judgment accordingly went for the plaintiff with costs.

A SILVER TREE THAT THRIVED NOT.

Magistrate Lindsell yesterday afternoon concluded the hearing of the case in which a fortune-teller is charged with the theft of \$118 in money and \$145 worth of jewellery from a Chinese woman by means of a sleight of hand trick known among the Chinese as "Planting the silver tree." The defendant was alleged to have told the woman that some money was coming her way soon. By means of a guarantee that for every \$1 she deposited she would get \$10 in return, he enticed the woman to put all her money and jewellery in a tinner jar. In another jar the defendant put some scrap iron. He changed the position of the jars, and took the one containing the valuables away with him, ostensibly to throw the old iron into the harbour to invoke the favour of the god of fortune. The other jar the woman was told to keep sealed for 24 hours. Her curiosity caused the woman to open the jar soon after the defendant had left, and she discovered the fraud. She searched for the defendant, and found him on the Star ferry wharf. He had a railway ticket for Shelding in his possession. The major part of the stolen property was found on the defendant's person. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FACTS BEHIND THIS FUN.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Dear Sir,—I Hongkong college boy perusing newspaper daily for education to learn my heart grieve for so sadly what therein, so my compatriots say must scribble China Mail China Mail equalising Mr. Bottlingly likewise Lord Norfolch who by and by proceeding Hongkong try teach governor how proper administrate. Yes Sir.

I very sadly I read few days before Mr. Lindsell he fine my compatriot: \$500 for that he cheeky Indian Policeman. All my compatriots very sadly that man he cheeky that Indian Policeman, what for that judge do send he goal.

I information for you I am inhabitant one house chu lung Street. Daily one Indian Policeman perambulate down my Street: look see no man their have got top end one man sell cigarette very good chance he presuming very busy one day can catch 30 cents. Indian Policemen he stop that end Street and he look round N.S.E.W. presumably my compatriots only observing he show teeth and push stomach out and he say very loud and stentoriously HO. then that man for that he love that Indian Policeman alacritously give he i packet number 1 cigarette. Indian Policeman he walk dignifiedly down my Street Bottom side end one man sell pea nuts &c. banana &c. imagination good business he have got good chance 30 cents one diem can catch. Indian Policemen bottom side end look round see N.S.E.W. my compatriots loving faces only can see he say very fierce likewise tiger Ho then that man for that he love Indian Policeman instantly eradicate skin off banana and pay he. Indian Policeman put in mouth then he walk very majestically up another Street my compatriots up that Street amability towards Indian Policemen likewise.

Please sir suppose you do not credibility me you investigation bottom side and chulung Street. Occasion one time Indian Policeman say HO, banana man dearness little apparent, Indian Policemen he rising up on high his boot and he stamp 1, 2, 3 times on concrete thereupon manufacture 1 big hole. Large hole just now apparent.

My compatriots daily information me Mr. Lindsell very hard man he one time say Indian Policeman possess unveracity. Please sir you write newspaper all Indian Policeman very good man my compatriots love him of immenseness. Please sir just now unemployment I possess. I class 3 boy my master say I can work english office therein and I like work newspaper office so please sir you give me job.

I am sir
Your obedient servant

KO CHAN SHI.

SEAMAN DESERTS.

SCENE AT ITALIAN CONSULATE.

A young Italian seaman named Carlo Morello was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsell with having been absent from the House of Detention without leave since August 6.

Sub-Inspector Grant, who prosecuted, said that the defendant was granted leave of absence from the House from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on August 6. When the roll was called, the defendant was not present, and he had not been seen again until yesterday afternoon when he was arrested in town. The Inspector asked the Magistrate to make an order that the defendant was not to be allowed out of the House again until the ship by which he is to be repatriated to Italy arrived next month. The defendant, he said, had been to the Italian Consulate and created a disturbance there.

The defendant, replying to the Magistrate, said that after leaving the House on August 6 he obtained some money from the local agents of the Lloyd Triestino, and decided to go to Macao to look for work. He was not successful and returned yesterday.

An interpreter from the Italian Consulate told the Magistrate that the defendant had been to the Consul to ask for help. When asked why he had escaped from the House, the defendant replied: "I have done nothing wrong, why should I be confined there?" As the defendant was a deserter from the s.s. "Sicilia," the Consul refused to help him. The defendant attempted to jump from the verandah of the Consulate, and gave the Consul and the witness a lot of trouble holding him until the arrival of the police. The Consul desired, in order to avoid further trouble, that a police officer should escort the defendant to the ship when she comes in.

The Magistrate said that that should be arranged with the police.

Inspector Grant said that the defendant would be repatriated by the s.s. "Persia" which is due here early in October.

In passing sentence of four weeks' hard labour, the Magistrate told the defendant that the law regarded the offence which he had committed as very serious. He was sent to the House of Detention for his own good, and if he chose deliberately to break the law, he must suffer.

RENTS' ORDINANCE.

DEFINITION OF "BUILDING."

REBUNK FOR COUNSEL.

"It does not help either side to bring allegations of dishonesty against the other side without good cause" declared the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), at the Summary Court to-day when in the course of a judgment he commented on statements made by the landlord's counsel (Mr. A. H. Crew) in a recent Rents' Ordinance case.

The subject of the action was a claim by the Leung Lin San for possession of premises at 72 Connaught Road West of which the defendants, the Him Sang Fat firm of No. 41 Des Vaux Road West, were tenants at a rental of \$260 monthly. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

In the course of his judgment his Honour discussed what constituted a "building." He said that for the Rents' Ordinance he took the following modification of a definition that had been given by Lord Esher: "An enclosure of brick or stone work or any other serviceable material covered in by one roof and without immediate and direct communication with any other similar enclosures." His Honour found that in this case the two houses occupied by the defendants, at 41 Des Vaux Road and 72 Connaught Road West respectively, which stand back to back and are adjoining, formed altogether one building and each house by itself was not therefore a domestic tenement. "The Ordinance" said the Puisse Judge, "has provided no machinery by which the Court can deal with portions only of a domestic tenement." The plaintiff therefore fails. I enter judgment for the defendants with costs.

"Before leaving this matter," his Honour went on, "I think it is desirable that I should make some reference to remarks made in the course of his conduct of the plaintiff's case by Mr. Crew and all the more desirable because I notice that these remarks have appeared in the report of these proceedings which has been published by the local press. The report published is fair and accurate. Mr. Crew opened his case by saying: 'This is a case in which a dishonest tenant can profit by the Rents' Ordinance to the detriment of the landlord.'"

He is further reported as saying: "That is what I am protesting against in this case, this is not a bona fide defence but an attempt to keep a cheap godown away from a landlord who desperately needs housing accommodation. This is a case of a tenant trying to take every dishonest advantage of an ordinance that was never intended to apply to business premises."

"I discouraged these remarks at the time that they were made," proceeded the Puisse Judge. "Having heard the evidence I am satisfied that the case for the defendants, the Him Sang Fat firm, has been presented by them in entire good faith throughout. Whatever steps they have taken appear to me to have been taken in an honest defence of what they believed to be their legal rights. Their managing partner gave his evidence in a straightforward and satisfactory manner. In all cases under the Rents' Ordinance there may be a very great conflict between the interests of landlord and tenant. It does not help either side to bring allegations of dishonesty against the other side without good cause. I would also add that though I have rejected as false the evidence of the rent collector called by the plaintiff I acquit the plaintiff himself personally of any attempt to mislead the Court."

MORE EARTHQUAKES.

LAST NIGHT'S TREMORS.

Following the series of earthquake tremors recorded by the local Observatory on Monday night, some particulars of more earthquake shocks felt last night.

The following is the official record from the Observatory:—
One from 21h. 1m. 30s. to 2m. 55s. amplitude 1.4 m.m. and another at 0h. 5m. 15s. to 7m. 25s. amplitude 3.9 m.m.

It is impossible at the moment to state whether the tremors are the result of a mild local disturbance or whether they are due to a more distinct movement at greater distance.

ANOTHER U'SAFE HOUSE.

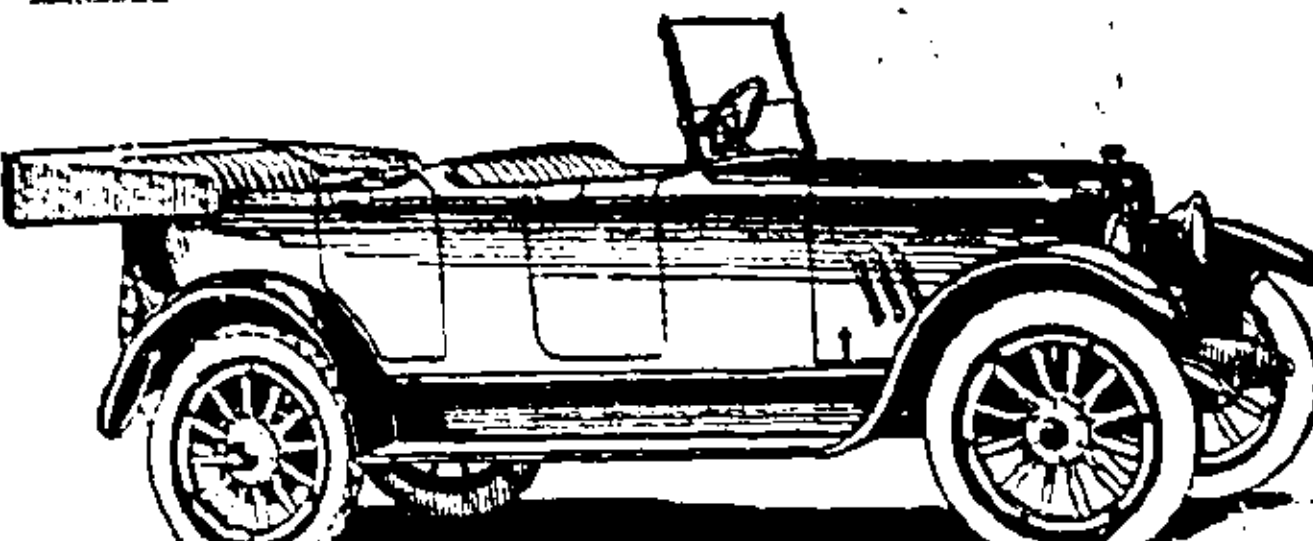
TENANTS ORDERED TO QUIT.

The tenants of No. 46, Graham Street, have been ordered by the P.W.D. to vacate the premises immediately, as cracks have appeared on the walls, and the building is in danger of collapsing at any moment. Shorings have been put in.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



ODDS AND ENDS.
MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Sea Floor Paintings.

An exhibition of paintings at the Paris Galleries Georges Petit consists entirely of exhibits painted by Mr. Zarh Pritchard under water. Mr. Pritchard did not employ a glass diving bell or any apparatus of such a complicated nature; he merely donned an ordinary diver's suit, and taking with him his easel, canvas, and colours, established himself on the sea bottom and painted for half an hour at a time at a depth of over sixty feet. Mr. Pritchard left his painting under water until such time as it was finished, and he found that the salt water in no way affected the colouring. The paintings are for the most part studies of under-water scenes near Tahiti, with wonderful sea plants, coral, and strange fishes. One or two of the paintings, however, were executed off the coast of Scotland.

AS For Dancing Round A Tomb.

Thousands of people at St. Ives, Cornwall, watched the quaint ceremony attendant on a bequest made by the late John Knill, for 30 years collector of Customs at the port. Mr. Knill settled upon the mayor and residents for ever an annuity of £10 and ordered that every five years certain gifts should be made. These include:

25, equally divided, between 10 girls, not over 10 years, who dance around his mausoleum for a quarter of an hour and afterwards sing the "Old Hundredth";
£1 to a fiddler to play on that occasion;
£2 to two widows, not less than 64 who accompany the girls;

£1 for white ribbon for the girls, women, and fiddler;
£5 to a man and his wife over 60 who have reared to the age of 10 and upwards the greatest number of legitimate children without parish relief.

25 to the best knitter of fishing nets. One widow of 83, Ann Hoskings, who took part, danced on two previous occasions. The best knitting award was divided between two women of 92 and 70 respectively.

A Remarkable Murder Charge.

A crime of the most unnatural and horrible nature it is possible to imagine is alleged against a Breton mother, Mme. Niquet. The woman is charged with the murder of one son and the attempted murder of another. It is said that the woman is a widow and had two sons—one fourteen and the other nine. She wished to marry again, but her suitor refused to undertake the charge of her family. To please him she is alleged to have taken out her younger boy and pushed him over one of the lofty cliffs near Brest. The body was never found. Later, to complete her horrid plan, it is alleged that she took out the eldest son for a holiday, and made her way with him to the same spot where his brother had perished. On the way she stumbled against him and he narrowly escaped death from a passing tramcar. When they got to the cliff she again, says the charge, brushed against him, sending him tumbling over the brink. A strong boy, he clutched the grass as he fell, and after a terrible struggle succeeded in climbing to safety. His information brought the present trial, which is being followed with intense interest in Brittany.

Spoonerships.

Dr. W. A. Spooner, from whose name the word "spoonerism" is derived, celebrated his 77th birthday in mail week. Most people have heard of him as the perpetrator of some humorous verbal blunders rather than as Warden of New College, Oxford. The story of his search for the "Dull Man" at Greenwich instead of the "Green Man" at Dulwich is known the world over, and such transpositions as the "shoving leopard" for the "loving shepherd," and his statement that he must instantly return from London to Oxford by the town train (down train) are classic. Talking to a reporter, Dr. Spooner modestly denied the fatherhood of most of these jokes, and protested that one of the few "spoonerships" he could remember making was his perversion of the first line of the well-known hymn into "kinquering congs their ticks tate." He said he believed his fame as a spoonerism-maker was originally due to some facetious remarks in Punch about the sermons he delivered in New College Chapel. Most "spoonerships" he attributed to the fertile minds of irreverent undergraduates.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A Paris specialist says a milk diet renders the system liable to influenza and pneumonia.

So great was the throng of bathers at Ostend one Sunday in mail week that 5,106 tickets were issued.

The loss in tramway-car receipts in Liverpool during the coal stoppage was between £50,000 and £60,000.

A Worcester china dinner service of 164 pieces fetched 925 guineas at the sale at Stowe House, Buckinghamshire.

"He cheats at billiards and cards," said a woman at Kingston Police Court when asked what her husband's occupation was.

Herr Hugo Stinnes, the German industrial and newspaper magnate, was injured in a motor-car collision near Wiesbaden.

Motoring through the streets of Homburg, a Frankfurt merchant ran over and fatally injured a boy, whom he found to be his own son.

The Royal College of Surgeons is trying to collect material for a basis for a complete physical history of the inhabitants of the British Isles.

After being pricked by a thistle on the forearm while working on a hayrick, John Thompson, farm labourer, died in Hull Infirmary.

About 400,000 pilchards have been caught by the Cornish fishermen this season, and the curing houses have had to take on additional workers.

Private "wireless stations" in France, including even the simplest receiving apparatus of a schoolboy amateur, are to be taxed 10 francs (normally 8s. 4d.) a year.

Two tourists have reached the summit of the Monch, the 13,465ft. peak near the Jungfrau, in 15 hours, ascending by a new and very difficult route over the Eiger glacier.

Since the United States authorities have enforced the new immigration rules thousands of emigrants are being held up at Cherbourg on account of the monthly quota being reached.

About 20,000 artificial teeth, and a quantity of scrap gold and platinum, valued at £400, were stolen from the premises of Mr. David Mistlin, dentist, St. John's-road, Battersea, S.W.

Whereas before the war about a third of France's babies were nursed by their mothers, statistics show that 90 per cent. are now bottle-fed, with a great increase of infantile mortality.

Feeling is running high at Lodz, where bitter strikes are proceeding. Well-dressed persons are hardly safe in the streets. Men wearing collars are liable to be hustled off the pavement by groups of strikers.

Aeroplanes numbering 178, carrying 790 passengers, arrived at and departed from Le Bourget, the airport outside Paris, in mail week, compared with 125 machines and 344 passengers in the corresponding week of 1920.

A statement to the milkman that milk was no longer wanted as she had killed her child was the first intimation of a murder at Denain, Nord Department, where a young woman strangled her child in a fit of rage.

In explanation of a bill for £16 for whisky for sick horses, it was stated at a meeting of the London Court of Common Council that the spirit was only given at the instance of the veterinary surgeon and was kept locked up by the horsekeeper.

Near the Palace Pier, Brighton, two men entered the water nude, and when a constable went and spoke to them they are stated to have assaulted him. He called for help and more officers arrived, forcibly dressed the men, and took them to the police station.

Many women were among the 500 persons who entered a competition at a church fête at Hounslow, Middlesex, to find the fastest speaker. The winner was Mr. H. J. Nias, of Hounslow, who managed to repeat the words "Some fountain pen" 78 times in 30 seconds, being a rate of 468 words a minute.

TOBACCO SMUGGLING.

THE NEW INDUSTRY.

Revenue officers searched the s.s. "Hailuka Maru," a Japanese coal steamer on her arrival in port yesterday afternoon and seized 14,000 cigarettes and 32 lbs of tobacco which were contained in parcels stowed about the deck. Enquiries failed to establish the identity of the person who placed the contraband on board. The company could not be prosecuted, as the cigarettes and tobacco were not concealed. The theory is that the contraband was brought aboard by coal coolies and deposited on the deck to await opportunity to smuggle it into the hold. The cigarettes and tobacco were brought ashore and removed to the Import and Export office for confiscation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Through an advertisement in this issue, the Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association urge members of their association to sign the popular government petition.

According to an advertisement in this issue, the Far East Employment Agency will be operated under the personal management of Mr. Chas. A. Mutton, at No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Thomas Kirk was last night arrested by the police for disorderly behaviour at the King Edward Hotel. He was released on bail of \$15. When the case was called this morning, he failed to appear and bail was estreated.

A 7-year old Chinese girl was yesterday afternoon knocked down by motor car No. 315 in Barclay Street, Kowloon. She received a small cut on the back of the head. The injury was so slight that the child did not even go to the hospital for treatment.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Special Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, invites tenders for the purchase of 4 V.D. Anderson motor driven expeller oil plants and other accessories complete, also one wooden lighter "Wo Lee" equipped with oil tanks.

Charged with having sold fresh pork, the proprietor of a shop licensed to sell roast meat only, told Magistrate Lindsell this morning that the pork was sold to a woman by a boy who was new from the country and did not know the regulations. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

The following forthcoming marriages have been announced: Mr. M. W. Lo, solicitor, to Miss Margaret Hung; Mr. F. E. Lawrence of 44A, Nathan Road, Kowloon, to Miss Florence Prickett; and Mr. A. G. Fieldgate, electrical engineering draughtsman to Miss Theodora Mary Tonkin en route from England by the s.s. "Sardinia".

The remains of two Chinese women, aged 44 and 61 years, respectively, were removed from the 213, Queen's Road West, soon after 7 a.m., yesterday. Shoring work was completed in the afternoon, and the work of removing the debris was immediately resumed and completed by 8.30 p.m. With the recovery of these two bodies, all the missing have been accounted for. A male Chinese, aged 62 years, died at the Government Civil Hospital last night as the result of severe injuries received in the collapse. This brings the total of dead to six. The other people in the hospital are making good recovery.

A Chinese boy attending school at No. 111, Canton Road, Yau-mai, has reported to the district police that about 6.45 yesterday evening, he and a cook boy were in the above address during the master's absence, when a knock came on the door. The cook boy asked who was there, and a voice asked for the master. When the cook boy said that the master was not in the house, the voice said that there was an important letter to deliver. When the cook boy opened the door, three men rushed in. They carried the boys to the kitchen where they gagged and bound them, and then ransacked the premises, and stole from the schoolmaster's room \$58 in money and clothing worth \$1450.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsell with having landed a dog from the Wuchow steamer "Taming," without a permit from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. Inspector Willis said that the defendant brought the dog ashore without the knowledge of the police.

The matter was discovered the following day when he took the dog to the No. 7, Station to get a licence. He was questioned and admitted that he had imported it from Wuchow. The police had communicated with the C.V.S. but the latter did not want to press the charge because this was the first offence since the new regulation was introduced. The dog had been examined and was reported to be "O.K." The Magistrate decided that the fact that the defendant had taken the dog to be licensed stood in its favour and imposed a nominal fine of \$1.

WOPING MURDER.

THIRD DAY OF TRIAL.

THE PINK TICKET.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN DETECTION.

This morning's proceedings at the Woping Theatre murder trial resolved themselves into a series of demonstrations in connection with which a pink theatre ticket, a coat and a bamboo gate were the principal properties employed. Again the Court was crowded with Chinese whose interest seems to wax greater as the trial wears on. Half a dozen European ladies kept up a whispered commentary upon the evidence from a seat just behind the Press bench and there was a uniformed soldier in the body of the Court. Yeung Ko, the prisoner was again the individual who displayed outwardly the least interest in the proceedings. He kept his gaze fixed on a point somewhere about the centre of the lawyer's table and never shifted it even when everyone else watched with absorbed interest a witness's theatrical representation of himself chasing Yeung Ko over the bamboo gate.

The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. J. Gompertz) presided and the jury of seven was composed of the following:—Robert Gray (foreman), C. E. Tavares, V. F. V. Ribeiro, R. S. Judah, J. J. Gutierrez, E. M. Xavier and D. J. Cuthill.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kamp K.C.) conducted the Crown case. The Chinese detective who is the principal witness against the prisoner and who gave evidence yesterday afternoon that when the shot was fired in the theatre he saw something smoking in Yeung Ko's hand, pursued him, and finally captured him after a strenuous chase was lengthily cross-examined this morning by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, the prisoner's counsel.

Mr. Jenkin began by handing the detective a photograph of a police parade at the central station on an occasion when medals were presented. At that parade, the witness agreed, certain Chinese detectives were decorated and he knew that in some cases the medals were given to men who had secured convictions. "Have you got a medal?" Counsel queried. "No, not yet," the detective answered. It did not follow, he explained, that because a man secured convictions he would necessarily get a medal. He himself had been responsible for many arrests but his medal had not yet come along. "But you live in hopes," counsel suggested.

Replying to other questions fired at him by Mr. Jenkin the witness said he had been a detective for two or three years. Asked if he knew, his duties well he replied that he "did not know them thoroughly but knew them more or less." He knew how to search. "Then," said counsel handing up a Chinese short coat "I want you to assume that a man has been arrested for murder and to search this coat for clues." Running his hands through the coat in a business-like fashion the detective declared that there was nothing in it. "Very well," said Mr. Jenkin. "Now turn your back." The witness complied and Mr. Jenkin then slipped a pink theatre ticket into a pocket of the coat and after the witness had faced around handed the garment up to him with a direction to search it again. Rubbing the coat through his hands the witness heard the rustle of paper and drew out the ticket. It was, he said, a ticket for the Woping Theatre for August 16.

Counsel: No police officer could have searched that coat and missed that ticket could he?

Witness: No, you can assume that.

Were you present in the detective office when that ticket was found for the first time on Monday morning?

No.

That ticket was planted in that pocket and it was found there on Monday morning by somebody. Do you know any thing about it?

Whether that ticket has been planted in the pocket of that jacket I do not know.

Afterwards Mr. Jenkin questioned the witness searchingly about the events in the theatre and the subsequent pursuit. With Mr. Jenkin acting as stage director and two police inspectors as scene-shifters the identical bamboo gate was then tugged across a space between a corner of the dock and the end of the Press table and the detective demonstrated to the Court just how it all happened.

The next witness was a Chinese constable who described how, when searching a coat at the police station last Monday morning, he found the pink theatre ticket previously referred to in the breast pocket of the garment. He was, he told Mr. Jenkin in cross-examination, surprised when he found it. He was not among the party that went to the prisoner's boarding house and brought back a basket of clothing.

The case is proceeding.

Traffic can now go through Pokfulam Road as far as the loop at Elliott Battery.

One case of enteric fever, Chinese, and one of paratyphoid fever, British, were reported yesterday.

AN ESTHONIAN VAGRANT.

Sergt. Stimson yesterday charged an Esthonian before Magistrate Lindsell with being a vagrant. The defendant arrived here by the "Empire State" on August 29, and came ashore on the following day without hindrance. He had intended to proceed to Shanghai, but was discovered by the Captain when he returned to the ship. The defendant admitted that he had no money and no means of subsistence. He wanted to go to Shanghai to seek employment. The shipping company was prepared to take him to that port, he asserted, but could not issue a pass. A ticket until after four days. Mr. King, D.S.P., asked that defendant be committed to the House of Detention till then. The necessary order was made.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Employment Department of this Company will, in the future, be operated under the title of THE FAR EAST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, under the personal management of Mr. CHAS. A. MUTTON, at No. 9, Queen's Road Central. (Entrance to House St.) Exporters Co-operative Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Hongkong.)

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE COMMITTEE of the Kowloon Residents' Association respectfully urge the members of their Association to sign the petition now being circulated for popular representation in the Government of the Colony.

F. T. WHEELER, President.
Kowloon, September 7, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with reference to the Special Resolution passed and confirmed at EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the above Company held on the 13th and 31st days of August 1921, regarding the division of the above Company's share capital from shares of the denomination of \$50 each into shares of the denomination of \$10 each, in order to enable such Special Resolutions to be carried into effect, it is necessary that shareholders should forthwith forward to the undersigned the Share Certificates in respect of their respective holdings of shares in the Company in exchange whereof the undersigned will, upon receipt of such Share Certificates, forward to the respective holders thereof written acknowledgments of the receipt thereof.

When the new Certificates in respect of the division of the shares into shares of the denomination of \$10 each as aforesaid are ready, Notice thereof will be given to shareholders and such new Certificates will be obtainable by shareholders upon application to the undersigned at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria Hongkong, in exchange for the above mentioned acknowledgments.

Dated this Seventh day of September, 1921.

FOR THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE, Secretary.
Hongkong, September 7, 1921.

OIL PLANTS & LIGHTER FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 4 V. D. ANDERSON MOTOR DRIVEN EXPPELLER OIL PLANTS and other accessories complete, also one wooden lighter "WO LEE" equipped with oil tanks, carrying capacity about 125 tons more or less.

Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes marked on the outside Tender for "Oil Plant" or "Wooden Lighter" as the case may be and must be addressed to the undersigned before the 14th day of September 1921. The Special Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or the lowest tender.

The undersigned does not warrant or guarantee the above description in any way, but inspection and details concerning the Oil Plant & Lighters will be given to bona fide purchasers on application at the undersigned address:—

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Special Manager.
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 5, Chater Road.
Hongkong, September 7, 1921.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that a physician has failed to cure, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

EVENING DRESS WEAR

DRESS SHIRTS.

STIFF FANCY FRONTS.
STIFF PLAIN FRONTS.
PLEATED SILK FRONTS.
PLEATED PIQUE FRONTS.

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PRICE \$8.50

BLACK DRESS TIES, \$1.75
WHITE DRESS TIES, 65 cts.
BLACK SILK SOCKS, \$8.25 to \$4.75
WHITE FRENCH BRACES, \$8.25

PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HAND WOVEN, MADE FROM A SPECIALLY PREPARED YARN.—

FROM \$18.50 to \$32.00 Per Dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW STOCK OF STRINGS FOR

VIOLIN,

'CELLO

and DOUBLE-BASS.

AT

ANDERSON'S

Sole Agents:—

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SAKURA BEEF

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Berger Paint
Colours Enamels Varnish

PREPARED PAINTS OF ALL KINDS AND BERGER'S LIQUID RED LEAD covers 50 sq. surface, weight for weight, than the mixed Red Lead.

MATROIL—The oil paint you thin with water, capacity one third more than the standard.

STRUCTURAL & ROOF PAINT—A preservative BERGER'S VARNISH—Oak Varnish, Elm, etc.

LEWIS BERGER & SONS, LTD. PRICES ON APPLICATION—STOCKS ON HAND.

SOLE AGENTS:—**W. B. LORLEY & CO.**

MR. BERGER MADE FINE COLOURS IN LONDON IN 1760.

Do you know

that to be beneficial Carbonic Acid Gas must be washed thoroughly clean of all impurities and that this is utterly neglected in cheap soda waters and many other cheap waters, and that in Wilkinson's Tansan the Gas like the Water is 100% pure?

SOLE AGENTS:—

AGANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Tel. No. 123.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

STARVING RUSSIA.

4,000,000 TONS OF FOODSTUFF WANTED.

SOVIET SEEKS CREDIT.

GENEVA, September 6.

The text of an agreement signed by Dr. Nansen and the Soviet at Moscow on August 27 is published. The Soviet requests a credit of £10,000,000 from European governments and declares its readiness to assume all obligations demanded of it. The agreement says that distribution of relief will be carried out through an international relief committee at Moscow assisted by a limited number of representatives of the chief lending governments.

LATER.

Dr. Nansen, who is the principal Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations has arrived here. Interviewed, in denying that his agreement with the Soviet Government would prevent the control of distribution of relief he showed that it was the Soviet's demand for credit that chiefly excited criticism in London and Paris where the opinion is held that such a demand by a Government that repudiated its national debt was serious enough to engage the attention of the Supreme Council. Dr. Nansen is confident from his experience in relieving prisoners that the Soviet Government will play the game. He said that the reason credit was desired was the inadequacy of charity to meet the situation. Altogether 4,000,000 tons of foodstuffs are wanted. The Soviet hoped by means of taxation to pay for half of that amount, but a £30,000,000 credit was needed to acquire the remainder. Each lending government could have three representatives on the spot to control the purchase and distribution. It was essential to act very speedily.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

RED SOLDIERY SEIZE RELIEF FOOD SHIPMENT.

PARIS, September 6.

The *Chicago Tribune's* correspondent at Narva states that according to Estonian railwaymen Red soldiery recently concentrated at Yamburg seized the first shipment of American relief food from Riga to Moscow.

ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.

A despatch from Moscow to the Bolshevik newspapers asserts that American agents participated in a revolutionary plot which it is alleged was recently discovered in Petrograd.

RUSSIAN PRISON MISERY.

An American Red Cross worker Captain Kilpatrick has arrived in Paris after nine months' detention in Soviet prisons. He says that between 150,000 to 200,000 prisoners of thirty nationalities are suffering untold misery in Moscow alone.

MAKE BELIEVE IMPOSSIBLE.

DE VALERA CLAIMS IRISH VISION CLEAR.

LONDON, September 6.

Mr. De Valera, in a statement made to pressmen in Dublin said: The British imperialist statesmen are trying to sell Ireland second rate political margarine labelled butter. They are angry because we refuse. Ireland wants butter and will not be deceived into thinking she has got it till it is actually delivered. The English Press asks have we the will to peace. Yes, we ardently desire peace, and for that reason refuse to see things other than they are. Peace will never be founded on a make believe.

WELLINGTON KOO AS ORATOR.

GENEVA PAPER'S ADMIRATION.

GENEVA, September 6.

Commenting on Mr. Wellington Koo's speech to the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 5, the *Journal de Geneve* says that Mr. Wellington Koo possesses the necessary qualities to command respect as an orator, namely intelligence and a very clear enunciation. Although so young he laid down with firmness and dignity the task awaiting the Assembly.

R38 DISASTER.

BODIES OF AMERICAN VICTIMS ON THE WAY TO UNITED STATES.

LONDON, September 6.

The bodies of the fifteen American victims of the R38 disaster were taken by train from Hull to Plymouth to-day en route to America. Thousands of spectators watched the procession including British and American naval and military detachments.

ENTERPRISING CHINESE JAILED.

LONDON, September 6.

Two Chinese charged at Neath with landing without permission were sentenced to a month's imprisonment each and recommended for deportation.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS WIN AT HASTINGS.

LONDON, September 6.

At Hastings the Australians disposed of the Englishmen for 199 in just over two hours' play. Lee scored 64, hitting six fours in chanceless play. Armstrong took four for 51 and Mailey four for 97. The Australians won by an innings and 46 runs.

SHIPPING.

FLUCTUATIONS IN SHIPPING VALUES.

THE GREAT JUMP IN WAR TIME.

In the current issue of *Fairplay* appears an interesting diagram showing the fluctuations which have taken place in the value of a new, ready 7,500-ton single-deck steamer under the British flag during the past twenty-three years and also a list of the rate of which has been reported. It is impossible to indicate the values of all sizes and types of vessels over the same period in diagram form, but the fluctuations in the price of boats given may be said to apply to cargo boats generally. Prior to the war the value of shipping all over the world was practically the same as every foreign shipowner could and did come to Britain for his second-hand boats, and in many cases for his new vessels, although for some years prior to the war foreign shipbuilders, and especially German shipbuilders, were securing more and more of the contracts placed by their own nationals which used to come to Britain. It must be remembered, in comparing values, that in the years prior to the war the figures in the diagram are world's prices, but that since the outbreak of the war only the values of boats under the British flag are given. When the war broke out our Government immediately imposed restrictions on the sale of British steamers abroad, and requisitioned them at rates of freight which were little, if any, better than pre-war rates, with the result that prices have since then been much lower than would have been willingly paid by foreign buyers. It would have been impossible to indicate the value of a 7,500-tonner owned abroad, for the simple reason that each nation placed its value on tonnage based on the restrictions imposed by its Government. For instance, at the date of the armistice restrictions and taxes on Japanese shipping were practically nil, with the result that enormous profits were made, and values reached the record figure of £100 per ton. In 1917 French shipowners paid, up to £60 per ton for a boat, while in the United States 200 dollars, or over £50 a ton, was being paid last year. In Britain the highest value was about £34 10s, which represented the figure at the 31st March, 1920. But another factor which will have to be taken into consideration in reviewing the value of steamers purchased by foreigners, especially where book values are concerned, is the rate of exchange. About eighteen months or two years ago a couple of shelter-deck steamers were sold to Italian owners for about £225,000 each. The purchaser paid £270,000 in instalments at the rate of 100 lire to the pound, when a dispute having occurred, the boats were sold by auction by the builders for £25,000 each. If the Italian owner had implemented his contract and paid for the vessels at 100 lire to the pound, each boat would have cost £2,500,000 lire, or, at the pre-war exchange, £1,400,000, or, taking the boats at 8,300 tons with the deck openings not closed, £161 per ton deadweight, which must be considered the record price. Vessels purchased for French and Belgian owners are affected in the same way, although not to the same extent. Of course, it may be pointed out that the exchange is not normal, and may not be so for many years, but as the Italian exchange has already dropped from 100 lire to 75 lire to the pound, and the earnings of the boats in the foreign trade are affected to the extent of the drop, Italian owners are seriously prejudiced, quite apart from the fall in freight.

In the old days the value of new steamers bore some relation to the cost of building, and there was never a time in our recollection when shipbuilders were not willing to accept an order at a price during the worst depression which was a fair business proposition to the owner, who was thus able to fill up blanks in his fleet with delivery ahead, when he hoped that the freight market would have improved. At the present time it is impossible for a shipbuilder to construct a 7,500-ton single-deck steamer at anything like the price of a ready boat, for, whereas an owner might acquire the ready steamer at about £8 10s per ton, the actual cost of the builder would, we understand, be about £18 per ton, without leaving any margin for a profit. The

undoubtedly our Government's policy of 60 per cent. of 5 per cent. ago, followed by the offering of 2,000,000 tons of normal tonnage, and financial trading to competition for the business of shipbuilding, has been a disaster. It is seen from a study of the diagram that the fall in values was serious after the boom of 1900, amounting to 28 per cent. from the peak at the end of 1900 to the middle of 1902, but the following figures will show the continued fall in second-hand boats which has taken place from March 31, 1920, when the record price was being paid, to the end of that year, and in 1921, so far, taking the value in March last year and in January this year as 100—

31st March, 1920	100
30th June, 1920	75
30th Sept., 1920	60
30th Nov., 1920	40
31st Dec., 1920	35
1st Jan., 1921	100
31st Jan., 1921	95
28th Feb., 1921	85
31st March, 1921	75
30th April, 1921	65
31st May, 1921	50
30th June, 1921	45

When these figures are considered, the depreciation after the 1920 boom seems hardly worth recording. They indicate ruin to all those concerns whose steamers or a large proportion of them are valued at anything like the figures ruling on the 31st March last year, the loss representing 80 per cent. of the capital.

As explained a year ago in presenting the diagram, we have taken a 7,500-tonner as a basis because that has been the popular size for a number of years, but the percentage of increase or decrease may be taken as applying to all types of cargo boats. For the first nine years covered by the diagram the vessel taken as an example was a boat of 3500 tons, 10 in. in depth, and carried by 7000 tons deadweight on a draft of 24ft. 6 in. In the later vessels the dimensions were altered to 380ft. by 49ft. by 29ft., and the draft reduced to 23ft. 8 in. In 1906 the new Board of Trade rules enabled the freeboard of the vessel by 60 to 80 tons, while the introduction of Lloyd's new rules in 1910 resulted in a further 150 tons being added to the carrying power of the vessel. We have therefore given her capacity as 7,500 tons all through, but it should be borne in mind that a vessel which carries 7,500 tons to-day would have carried considerably less two years ago.

Prior to the Great War the highest price obtained for a vessel of this size was in November, 1900, when £60,630 was paid. With the release of tonnage after the Transvaal war values at once dropped, and by the 30th of June, 1901, about £499,250 was the figure obtained, and, after a slight rise in July, values fell, until by April, 1902, £43,000 was accepted. From then to the middle of 1903 values improved, when they suddenly fell, until at the end of June, 1905, £36,500 was all that could be secured. Trade improved in 1908, and a rise in the market price occurred, but an enormous amount of orders were placed by owners with shipbuilders were not realised, with the result that, when the new tonnage was placed on the market, values still further declined, and in 1908 the record low price of £26,000, or £4 16s per ton was reached, representing a drop of £24,000 in eight years, so that the boat had written off depreciation at 5 per cent. per annum would find himself with a boat eight years old standing in his books at the price of a new boat. In the middle of 1910, shipbuilding having been at a low ebb for some time, prospects improved both for shipowners and shipbuilders, and values rose, until by November, 1912, £58,000 was paid for a 7,500-tonner. From that date, however, until the middle of 1914 values fell, and just before the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, the boat was worth about £42,500. But for the war there is no doubt that values would have fallen still further, and in the opinion of many brokers we should have reached the record figures

of 1908. In the first two months of the war, it was practically impossible to dispose of boats, but in October freight began to rise, and by the end of the year £50,000 was paid for a boat of the size referred to. By the end of June, 1915, the value had risen to £82,500, by September to £93,750 and by December to £125,000. In 1916 the appreciation continued, and in March £160,000 was paid, and in June £180,000. In August, 1916, the Board of Trade further restricted the sale of steamers to foreigners, which had an immediate effect on the market; but towards the end of the year, a firmer tendency was discernible, and by the middle of December it was estimated that the vessel was worth £187,500, or £25 per ton. This turned out to be the highest price touched until July, 1919, as, early in 1917, the Government requisitioned the whole of the tonnage at Blue Book rates, which, being based on pre-war freights, did not justify the high prices which were quoted; and by the end of 1917 the value was £165,000, or £22 per ton. The intensive German submarine campaign made serious inroads into the number of steamers owned by our liner companies, and as it was impossible to replace the vessels they considered it advisable to make good their losses with cargo boats until such times as they could rebuild. This resulted in values once more increasing, and by the middle of 1918 as much as £180,000, or £24 per ton, was held to be the value of a 7,500-tonner.

When the Armistice was signed the Shipping Controller announced that the standard boats would be disposed of, the immediate effect of which was to cause prices to weaken, but, with the reduction in the excess profits duty to 40 per cent in the Budget for 1919, Cardiff managers rushed in to acquire tonnage of any description and any age, and at any price, with the result that by the end of June values were forced up to £195,000, or £25 per ton, and by the end of December to £222,500, or £29 10s per ton. As freights kept up Cardiff managers still continued to purchase, basing their calculations more or less on the excess profits duty being taken off altogether, and by the end of March a 7,500-tonner could have been sold for about £34 10s per ton. When, instead of doing away with the tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer increased it to 60 per cent., and also imposed a 5 per cent. corporation tax, it was at once realised that current values were absurd, and prices started to fall. By the end of June they fell to £180,000, or £24 per ton, and by the end of December to £105,000, or £14 per ton. At the end of March this year £82,500, or £11 per ton, was all that could be secured for the vessel, and by the end of last month, as a result of the strikes and the impossibilities of securing a profitable freight in any part of the world, necessitating laying up in order to minimise the loss only £63,750, or £8 10s per ton, could be obtained from a British owner. In the present state of the market no one can say whether the bottom has been touched. One thing, however, is perfectly clear, and that is that if the cost of replacement by builders is considered the present market value of a new ready steamer is absurdly low, and if the cost of building does not materially decrease in the future values must sooner or later go up. Only recently a builder was asked whether, in his opinion the cost of building could ever go down to pre-war figures, and he replied that it was impossible, as the cost of everything connected with shipbuilding and marine engineering was permanently increased. If this is so, then values cannot remain at the present level when the pressure of boats on the market is taken off. But, in view of the financial troubles of so many concerns, it is difficult to say when this will occur.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents the coughing and sneezing which are so annoying. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand \$1.45 per lb.
"Dairy Maid" 1.35 "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream) \$1.25 per lb.
Australian Cheddar 1.00
Picnic (own make)50 a Jar.
Comlommier (own make) 40 per pat.

FISH

Fillets \$.80 per lb.
Haddocks70
Kippers60
Red Herrings30

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

RICH LITIGANTS REBUKED.

"PLUTOCRATS WHO THINK THEY CAN DO ANYTHING."

"Some people, especially if they have got plenty money, think that there is nothing to do but to turn on a tap and get the Court to take their cases."

Mr. Justice Eve made this comment on July 20 when Mr. Jenkins, R.C., applied to fix a day for hearing a summons by the trustees of the Broomfield Estate, by which they seek directions whether they shall continue an allowance of £20,000 to Sir Thomas Broomfield.

His lordship asked if this sum were not enough for him.

Mr. Jenkins said the trustees had been advised that owing to the bankruptcy of Sir Thomas Broomfield it was questionable whether they could continue to pay the allowance, and they wanted the guidance of the Court.

Thereupon his lordship made the above comment, adding:—
There are many persons who are just as anxious to have their summonses disposed of as these plutocrats.

"NOT THE WEATHER."

Mr. Jenkins: "We are not paying him anything now. The £20,000 is not as much as he would be getting if the estate were clear. It is getting clear. The complication was the Covent Garden Estate."

His lordship: It isn't the weather that irritates me. I will tell you what irritates me.

I have three or four very large estates being administered in my chambers. Very wealthy people are concerned, and they seem to think that they can issue a summons at the last moment, and, as a right, instruct counsel to ask for it to be heard at once, to the prejudice of equally deserving litigants. I very much resent this sort of thing.

"People think that because they possess large means they can do anything. It is not respectful to the Court. I am not speaking of your client's trustees. My sympathies are with them."

"If a man cannot save enough out of £20,000 to live for a few weeks without income he is not deserving of sympathy. I will let the summons be in on Tuesday next."

NEW SURGICAL NEEDLE.

INVENTOR'S GIFT OF PATENT TO A HOSPITAL.

"A new surgical needle, which every surgeon in the country will welcome, has been invented by Dr. H. S. Souttar, of the London Hospital."

Hitherto one of the drawbacks has been the eye, which has to be large to receive a considerable thickness of the sewing material.

Dr. Souttar's needle is an ordinary surgical needle which can be shaped in any way desired, but instead of the eye there is a small length of tubing fitted to the body of the needle within which the suture, or sewing material, is attached. This tube is exactly the size of the needle, so that no drag occurs in its use. Dr. Souttar has given his patent, worth thousands of pounds, to the London Hospital.

MILLIONAIRE MYTH.

WEST END CAREER OF BOY FROM AN OFFAL SHOP.

"You are a most dangerous man. All inquiries disclose you as a person of a most abandoned character, although you have been endowed by Providence with very considerable ability which, if you had turned it to good purpose, might have placed you in a very different position from that which you are now in."

These remarks were made by the Recorder at the Old Bailey in passing sentence of five years' penal servitude on Arthur Simmonds for stealing bonds value £1,900 from the Board of Trade Clearing Office (Esney Debts), where he had been employed as a clerk. Simmonds was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour for stealing by finding a dressing case.

Inspector Goodwillie said that Simmonds was born in the East End in 1896 and was the son of a man employed in an offal shop. Since November he had been posing in the West End as the son of a Canadian millionaire and obtained large sums of money. It was now well known that he met Miss Victoria Monks at the Victory Ball. According to his own confession he had lived a life of debauchery. "Throughout my career I have never met a more despicable creature." His allegations against the police were untrue.

The Recorder: Can you say anything in his favour?—He has received a good education. He speaks seven or eight languages, and I know he speaks two or three. He has great intelligence and the cunning of a brute.

The inspector added that as a boy clerk he had done two years' good work at the Patent Office. He was a drug taker.

Simmonds said that the police statement was biased. "I have appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal," he said, "and I am willing to go on with the charge against the police. I was prevented from going into the witness-box in the other case. It was just a conspiracy. I still adhere to it that I pleaded guilty under fraud. No other word can describe it."

The Recorder: You can go to the Court of Criminal Appeal on that if you like.

RAGING FOREST FIRE.

SOLDIER AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

The vast forest fire at Loshult, in the north of Scania, continues almost unabated.

So far, about three thousand acres have been devastated, thirteen different farms, twenty houses, and a hundred, and fifty peasant abodes destroyed, and a large number of cattle have been burnt to death.

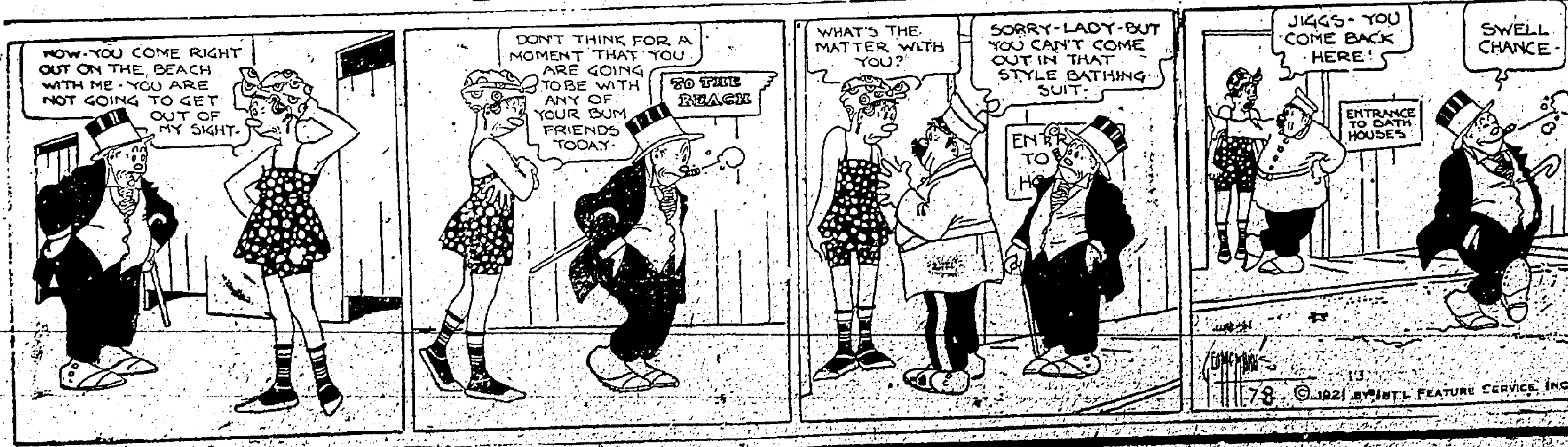
A special relief train has been sent to the devastated area.

It is reported that a soldier and a child have been burnt to death.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



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